ATTACKED THERETO AND A

### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMES STR. Volume XXXII.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite New York

THRATAR PRANCAIS, Pourteenth street, near Fixth

GERMAN OPERA, Olympic Theatre, Broadway

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Breadway. - Professor Haute will Pauforn His Miracles-The Head in the Ale-The Indian Basket Trick - Profess.

STEINWAY BOOMS, Pourteenth street -- CARL WOL SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREAS AS Broatway, the Metropolitim Hotel-IN TRUE STREET STREET, BRIGING, DANCING AND BURLINGUES, -1 YACHT CLUB.

RELLY & I.BON'S MINSPREIS, 720 Broadway, appute the New York Hotel.—In thesis Songs, Dances, Rec estauties, Hurlesgres, &c.—The Two Prins Donnas—Constant—Leon—Madagasca Ballet Thoups.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIPPIN & CREINT'S MINSTREES.— ENTIOPIAN MINSTREET, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—JUST BAPORE THE BEOKE OF DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWEY, --COMING NORTH MINSTREASY, BALLET DIVERTISEMENT &C.-SHAM MAC CULLOM, THE IRISH REFUGER.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Variety of Light and Laughante Entrapativements, Compa of Halley, 4c. The Stack Struck Chambersaid.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. COOPER INSTITUTE, Eighth street.—Dr. HERRARD

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, Moving Mirror The Phonone's Progress—Sixty Magnificent Scenes

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broaden HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST.—THE WASHINGTONIAS WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND LICEURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, Pebruary 15, 1862.

#### THE NEWS

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated made a "rising" in the county Kerry yesterday morn-ing, and that British artillery and troops had been called to the field. Two ships filled with Fenians landed at Valentia, and considerable excitement was felt in offi cial quarters in London.

The confederation bill before the British government of the confederation bill before the British government.

ombraces the two Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Bruns

Consols closed in London yesterday at 91 for money. United States five twenties closed at 73½ in London and 76½ in Frankfort. Cotton had a declining tendency in Liverpool, middling uplands being quoted at 14%d Breadstuffs were firm and provisions unchanged.

#### CONGRESS

In the Senete, yesterday, the Secretary of on in relation to encroachments in New York harbor of Utah, making polygamy fliegal and amending the ac for a temporary government in Montana were reported from committees. The League Island bill was taken up and after a short debate was passed by year 27, mays 17 now awaits the signature or veto of the President be Louisiana bill was then taken up, but after a speech in its favor by Mr. Sumner, was postponed until to-day The Reconstruction bill, establishing military governments in the South, was taken up read a second time be printed. Mr. Sherman's Compour Interest Funding bill was then called up and an ment limiting the amount of outstanding certificates to \$100,000,000 was agreed to, and the bill passed. In the evening session the bills to establish and protect national ies, and to authorize the construction of a tubu-

var expenses was called up, and the vote by which the hill had been referred to the Special Committee was re idered, and the bill was finally referred to the Con mittee on Ways and Means. In the course of the debute Blaine said that bonds to the amount of \$115,000,0 were to be issued for payment of these debts, according to the provisions of the bill, and Mr. Defano said that a bill providing for the organization of the militia was rerom the committee. The Bounty bill was cal up but postponed to give place for the Tax bill, for the n of which the House went into Committee distillers was disagreed to. Several other amendments were disposed of during an evening session, and the

# THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills to incorporate the Metropolisan Market Company and for the establishment of the Board of Public Works for the metropolis were reported from committees favorably. A bill for the extension of railroad tracks in Lexington avenue and other streets and avenues in New York was introduced. Bills placing all the parks and public squares of New York under charge of the Central Park Commissioners; in-ercasing the power of legi-lative committees, and for the better regulation of pawnerokers, junk shop keepers and others in New York were advanced to a third read ing. The bill authorizing the construction of a suspen oridge between New York and Brooklyn was po The Assembly resolution to adjourn over from the lath ensil the 25th instant was concurred in. A petition from the Mayor and Corporation Counsel of New York was presented regarding the payment of certain taxes to banks and other corporations by the Board of Super-visors, and asking that the Board be authorized to reconsider their action. The Senate soon after adjourned In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the Third Avenue

Railroad Company to lay a switch on 130th street was passed, as well as a number of bills of minor importance. The greater portion of the day was occupied in a warm the bill providing for a constitutions convention. Mr. Littlejohn offering an amend ng the number of delegates to one hundred and stend of one hundred and twenty-eight, the additional thirty-two to be elected on a general ticke delegates at large. Pending consideration of the sub-

# THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yeste tion making an appropriation for the celebration of Washington's birthday, was laid over. The Street Comon the extension of Madison avenue had ceased, because the contractors had abandoned the contract. A retion inquiring into the occupancy by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company of piers No. 14 and 15, North river, was adopted, and the Board adjourned. The Board en also met, but no business of more

portance than routine resolutions was transacted.

The Board of Health beld its regular weekly mee at weekly report, and two special reports on tenement see, in which he advises a general overhauling of the

resout tenant system.

A fire occurred in No. 177 East Eleventh street yester morning, occasioned, it is thought, by the explosion kerosene oil lamp. The damage is not over \$3,000 on were injured by the breaking of a ladder up which they were carrying the hose.

Captain Oiney, of the steamer Washington Irving, was arrested in this city yesterday, on a requisition fron floverour Pierpont, of Virginia, charged with having run his vessel out to see from Norfolk in July last when been seized and tied up for debt. A writ habean corpus was immediately served upon the Sherif, who had taken charge of the captain, just as they were

est departing for Norfolk, and the prisoner will be eight before the Supreme Court to-day. rop of dolar in the disposition of ea

ace in the Supreme Court is the fact that more properly be brought before a ward justice or the Marine Court. Two cases have occupied all the hours of one of the branches of the court for three days of the

one of the branches of the court for three days of the present week, both of which in the aggregate do not involve an amount equal to \$500.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday the divorce case of Maria Silabee vs. John Silabee came up on a motion to strike out portions of the answer as irrelevant. The action is based on the ground of alleged creetly and confinement of the plaintiff in a lunation.

ted States District Court, on the mirally side, Judge Shipman presiding, the owners the steamer Perit were allowed \$2,500, amount of trage claimed by them for towing the Dolaware, when on off the Savannah river, to port.

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Gold close at 135%, after selling at 137%.

The market for both foreign and domestic productions are the stock of the stock

led very quiet, and values as a general thing were wer. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was un ed. On 'Change flour declined 10c, a 25c, per bbl. wheel was 3c. a 5c. lower, and corn 1c. a 2rer. Oats were dull and heavy. Fork was less acti ower. Cals were dull and newly.

and a shade canter. Beef was steady, white lard was
beavy. Freights were steady. Naval stores ruled firm,
with more doing. Petroleum was dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS. By the cable we have information from Rio Janeiro to the effect that a rebellion had broken out in Paraguay, which seriously threatened the life and power of Presi-

Mexican advices, dated at Vera Cruz on the 3 was on his way to the coast preparatory to sailing for Europe. Porfirio Dinz was steadily advancing on the capital. He had taken Tehuantepec. Marshal Bazaine had declared that Frenchmen joining the Mexican army inst , come by way of Havana on the 8th. Maximilia became thereby disfranchised and could not claim French protection. Marquez had demanded sixty thousand dol lars from the Mexican merchants of Vera Cruz, and the Prefect suggested that American, English and oth-foreign merchants should be included in the levy. Acpulco still remained in the hands of the liberals

Accounts of serious destruction of property in the West by freshets are coming in. A bridge on the Chicage and St. Louis Railroad was swept away on Wednesday night, the Illinois Railway bridge at Galena was destroyed, and at Dubuque, Aurora and elsewhere in ection of the country the damage is considerable.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railrond,

Missouri, had two cars thrown from Grand Stone bridge into the creek on Wednesday night, by which one per son was killed and fourteen were wounded.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, made a speech at th

anniversary banquet of the Charleston Chamber of Con merce, on Wednesday night, in which he said that while in Washington he was received very cordially by prom nent men of the radical party, who manife disposition to have a perfect settlement between the two sections, but some of whom immediately after wards made speeches of a most violent character in th House. He thought that the adoption of the constitu ional amendment would produce the best results. The night the Governor, by invitation, addressed the freed men of Charleston in a public meeting.

A banquet was given to the members of the River Co

cention at St. Louis, on Wednesday night, at which Jor Thompson, the ex-rebel General, made a speech and assisted in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The decision of the Court of Claims at Washington, i

the case of allowance for servants to officers of the arm; from the let of May, 1864, to the 3d of March, 1865, enexten for each servant employed, being the difference per month between \$11 and \$16, the amount paid and the amount which should have been paid.

Reary C. Demieg, of Hartford, was nominated fo Congress, by the republicans of the First Congressions district of Connecticut yesterday.

The joint committee of the Pennsylvania Legislat

report after investigation that no evidence has been brought to light showing corruption on the part of any person named in connection with the position of United es Senator or any member of the Legislature.

The Kansas Legislature has adopted an amendmen striking the words "white" and "male" from the Stat

Tage.
The steamer City of Bath, from Boston for Savanna was burned at sea, off Cape Hatteras, on Sunday morning. Four of the crew arrived at Charleston yesterday, and it is believed that twenty-two persons were lost being all on board but the four known to have been

apprehensions of a flood in the Susquebanna river yester day. The river rose eight feet, and then subsided

Important News from Ireland-A Reported Fenian Rising.

A special cable despatch this morning from news reached that city yesterday of a rising of the Fenians in Ireland. The outbreak occurred at Killarney, and the revolutionists had marched towards Kenmare, pursued by British troops and artillery. Another report states that information had been received by the Cabinet in London of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia, the European terminus of the Atlantic cable, and that Sir Hugh Rose, of Sepov notoriety, now sitting in the House of Peers as Lord Strathearn, and Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, who is a member of the House of Commons, had taken a hurried departure for the scene of action. The rising has taken place in a rugged

mountainous country, the county of Kerry, where the peasantry, familiar with every foo of the territory, could easily evade and bid de fiance to a considerable body of troops. The Shannon river on the north and the Atlantic on the west render it accessible to aid from the ocean, and it is a significant fact that for months past it has been rumored that native pilots from the Shannon have been in this country in the pay of the Fenians. The Slievenamon and Galtees Mountains are full of historic interest. It was along this range that the Earl of Essex, with thirty thousand troops, suffered defeat in 1599, the spot where the battle was fought being known as the Pass of Plumes, from the number of British cavalrymen who fell in the strife. The Slievenamon hills were the scene of Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848. Kenmare, towards which the revolutionists are said to be marching, is on the Atlantic coast, nearly opposite the Island of Valentia, and it is probably a force from the coast that has crossed to the island. There was no interruption to the cable up to an early hour this morning, but apprehension was felt in London that an attempt would be made to destroy the connection with the land. Should such a movement be contem plated it would no doubt be in order to prevent any communication with Canada, or any anti-Fenian reports being sent to the United States by the British government, the Fenians believing that the cessation of news would itself be the best evidence to their friends here that the rising was of a serious and

threatening character.

Bradual Reconstruction at Last The True Course for President Johnson.

When Applus Claudius proceeded to the execution of his neat little plot for the possession of the beautiful daughter of Virginius he little dreamed of the swift and decisive retribution that was to follow against himself and his confederate rulers of Rome. As little did Mayor Monroe and his confederate rulers of New Orleans dream last July that their bloody suppression of a hostile political convention would result in a radical reconstruction of Louisiana. Yet such has been the result of that historical New Orleans massacre. In truth it has not only brought about a local revolution, but a decisive issue with President Johnson and a definite solution of the whole problem of Southern restoration in this Louisiana bill, which, rejecting all that the President has done, begins the work as from the collapse of the rebellion. Thus the New Orleans riot becomes an enduring landmark of a great political reaction and revolution, like the sacrifice of Virginia or Lucretia, or the Harper's Ferry raid and the hanging of old

The bill which has passed the House and which will surely pass the Senate for the radical reconstruction of Louisiana came from the committee appointed to visit the spot and to inquire into the facts and causes of the New Orleans rlot. This bill is the remedy proposed for the evils to which that riot is traced—the outcroppings from the still living roots of the rebellion. These roots, sprouting so vigorously under the President's policy, are, with his policy, to be extirpated, root and branch and Louisiana, under the directions and supervision of Congress, is to be reconstructed by loyal men upon the basis of universal suffrage to loyal whites and blacks, and "none others." This bill will doubtless go to the President in season to require his veto, if he would prevent its becoming a law, and the question here recurs, "what will he do with it?"

The task of answering this question devolved

not upon us, but upon Andrew Johnson. Had he followed our advice, however, upon the heel of the elections of last autumn, he would have escaped this dilemma. Now he is pushed into a corner, and one of two things he must make up his mind to do-he must surrender his policy or evacuate the White House. A somewhat famous American traveller, the Chevalier Wikoff (who is going to bring out a new book before long), says that "once upon a time," in journey among the mountains of Attica, in the classic land of Greece, he found himself or his donkey in a narrow pass, confronted by another donkey with his driver walking behind him. The two donkers came together face to face at a point where it was impossible for either to pass by the side of the other, and where it was very difficult, too, for either to back out. In this emergency the riderless donkey, with the sagacity of an old campaigner, laid himself down flat and well braced upon his stomach with his face close to the ground thus making a bridge over which the Che lier's donkey and the Chevalier passed in safety. This done, the prostrate donkey rose again to his feet, and both donkeys, one East and the other West, went on their way rejoicing Now, as matters stand, the Chevalier Wikoff's donkey is "Old Thad Stevens," who has the right of way by the wall, and the other donkey is Andy Johnson, who, by the law of the road, must yield the wall or in some way make a passage. If he can't diverge from the path without going over the precipice his only alternative is to lie down flat and well braced upon his stomach, and still and steady, so that "Old Thad," with Congress upon his back, may walk right over him. Will not this be better than the example of Curtius' leaping into the gulf? We think it vastly better.

Let Mr. Johnson remember that the rustic der this whole question of Southern reconstruction as General Lee surrendered when he found himself fairly run down and cornered. The wise man makes a virtue of necessity, and the true statesman concedes something to gain something. Giving up his Southern policy, then, as lost and hopeless, let Mr. Johnson his message to the new Congress on the 4th of March take a new departure on the money question, involving the abolition of the national banks and the substitution of legal tenders, the abolition of the income tax and the modifica tion of our internal revenue tax to a tax, like the English system, upon ten or a dozen leading products or manufactured articles, and the modification of the tariff for revenue purposes only to the extent of eighty millions receipts and before the end of the year he may so divide the republican party as to become master of the situation.

We know that Mr. Johnson, misled, perhaps by Mr. Seward and Thurlow Weed, or by Governor Orr and that set, or by Dixon and Doolittle, or by all of them, has not followed our advice since his return from Chicago: but it is never too late to mend. It must be clear to him now that his Southern policy must be dropped or that be will be dropped, and that in surrendering the South to Congress he mu do something to get a footing in the North or be a mere automaton to the end of his terma skipjack pulled by old "Thad Stevens," The new departure suggested on the money question is the ticket. This thing, at all events fixed-Mr. Johnson must turn over the South absolutely to Congress or he will be turned out of office.

# A Word for the Old Firemen

The reconstructed Academy of Music is Fourteenth street will be inaugurated on the 28th of this month by a grand ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department The occasion will be doubly interesting, and the house we have no doubt will offer as crowded and brilliant a spectacle as it ever presented in its palmiest days. The old Volinteer Department has left us a great many emories, some good and some otherwise, bu nore good than otherwise. In comparing its history with that of the paid department there is one thing that can be said to its advantagethat it never allowed a fire to obtain the mastery, if energy and self-devotion could prevent it. Can the same be said of its successor Let the shameful listlessness and want of spirit that were exhibited at the recent fire in Broadway answer. The apathy manifested on that after all the caprit de corps of the old volun teer body was not a more powerful incentive to duty than the handsome pay of the new department. However this may be there can be

question as to the fact that we owe a dee, debt of gratitude to the former. In no way can w better acquit ourselves of it than by giving a cordial and generous support to the ball which is about to come off for the benefit of the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

Our City Commissions and the State Constitu

tional Convention There are several bills before the State Legis lature for the creation of new comm the city of New York, all of which, if enacted into laws, would only aggravate the evils of our present irresponsible and inefficient system of mixed municipal government. Every person possessed of ordinary intelligence must be sensible of the impossibility of properly governing a city by a number of indepe authorities acting without regard to each other and responsible to no general head. There can be neither harmony nor strength in such a system. With the elective officers and the boards and commissions already in existence and contemplated by the present Legislature the government of New York is split up and divided into the following parts, each of which is independent of the others:-The Mayor and Common Council, the Board of Supervisors, Metropolitan Health Commission, Metropolitan Excise Commission, Fire Department Commission, Board of Tax Commissioners, Central Park Commission, Commissioners of Emigration, Commissioners of Charities and Correc tion, Commissioners of Pilots, Captain of Port and Harbor Masters, Department for Inspection of Buildings, Board of Control, Board of Public Works, Commissioners of Markets, Commissioners of Piers and Wharves.

Besides these, all of which are independent powers, doing their business without regard to harmony, and often coming into direct conflict one with another, the custom has prevailed of creating a number of temporary commissions for building markets, bridges, &c., wherever such work has been needed. To say nothing of the heavy and unnecessary expense entailed upon the people by this mixed and muddled system, it is impossible that the city can be well governed under it. We have already had private squabbles between the Health Commi sloners and the Police Commissioners, the latter of whom are also on the Health Board, and an open and disgraceful fight, keeping our courts in a broil and reflecting disgrace upon the parties concerned, between the Metropoli tan Police authorities and one of the Police Justices. Not long since there was a "conflict" between two other of the commissionsthose of Emigration and Charities and Correc tion-which could not be settled without en listing the aid of a notorious lobby agent and one of his friends, who were paid one tho dollars each, out of the public money, for their "services."

The Legislature, in addition to the above, i also asked to abolish our present Board of Edu cation, which is now under the Corporation, and to create a new, independent commission for our common schools. This is not, however, likely to be done, since the present Board of Education is composed of respectable citizens, and its duties are well and faithfully performed.

Instead of further complicating this already intricate machinery the Legislature had bette pass the bill providing for the meeting of the State Constitutional Convention at an early day in the summer, and leave the whole matter of the municipal government of New York to be considered and acted upon by that body. A thorough reform is needed and will no doubt be made by the convention. As the present incongruous system must be changed in the amended constitution, it is not worth while to put any new commissions into operation or to make any further experiments. It will cost more to set them going than to run them for two or three years after they are in working belle of Goldsmith's fancy stooped to conquer, order, and, as they are likely to be swept away within a few months, it is not desirable to

put the taxpayers to such needless expense. The Constitutional Convention will have it in its power to give us an efficient and honest government by providing for the election of a council of mayors, consisting of three execu-tive officers, one of whom should be elected every year, and in whose hands the whole executive power of the city should be placed The annual election would make these mayors directly responsible to the taxpayers of the city, and they would be more likely to discharge their duties faithfully than would any political commission appointed by a party Governor They should have the power to appoint and remove all the heads of subordinate departments, except, perhaps, the Central Park Commission, which is formed for a special purpose and cannot be improved. The Board of Supervisors should be abolished, and the two Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should have legislative power alone, and the right of investigation into the conduct of the mayors and every subordinate department. This would give the people of New York s government in which they would repose confi dence and which would be satisfactory to them, and the best thing the Legislature can do is to reject all new schemes and leave the subject, as we have said, in the hands of the stitutional Convention.

#### The City Tax Commissioners' Salaries Patry The New York city Tax Commissioners are

very respectable body of men, holding s laborious and responsible office, whose duties keep them steadily at work the year round. They do their business well and to the satisfaction of the public, and as they do not receive a sufficient compensation for the services they perform they ask for an increase of salary. A bill making provision for such increase has passed the Senate and is before the Assembly, and should become a law. The poorly paid clerks in the departments at Washington also ask that their salaries may be raised or that they may be furnished with cheap lodgings, pork and bread, to enable them to support their families. All this ex cites the ire of the Fourierite philosophers of the Tribine association, who are indignant at the idea of the public being called upon to pay a fair price to their employes in the present condition of the country. Every proposition to raise the insufficient remuneration of the millions who live on salaries meets with the opposition of these men, who at the same time favor every tax that presses beavily on the poor and swells the riches of the wealthy Such bogus economists waste at the bung and save at the fancet. They never get their ideas higher than the salary of a hard worked clerk or the mileage of a member of Congress.

Ashley and the Progress of Impeachment. According to our advices from Washingto Ashley and his colleagues have by no mean managed the preliminaries for the impeach ment of President Johnson in the wisest way. So far they seem to have evinced neither skill nor knowledge in "working up" the case. On the contrary they have resorted, we understand, to expedients of more than doubtful propriety. If, as it is alleged, they have selected the notorious detective Baker as their chief agent, and charged him specially with bunting up private material for accusation against the President, we shall be warranted n suggesting that they might find a still more convenient tool for their purposes in Sanford Conover, who convicted himself of perjury and whose case is now up before the Suprem Court, in the Judiciary Committee conspiracy o fully exposed by the HEBALD. Conove could as readily fabricate any amount of false testimony required against Andy Johnson as against Jeff Davis when the latter was charged with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Conover might swear to attested copies of the letters which it is said that Ashley and his friends have insinuated were written during the rebellion by Mr. Johnson to Mr. Davis. Conover might even write the original letters himself if Mr. Ashley preferred these to copies. The fact is that all this is a miserably small way of attaining the object propos An entire collection of the private letters written by Mr. Johnson before he became the occupant of the White House would be utterly mmaterial and irrelevant. The real ground for impeachment must rest solely on the public conduct of Mr. Johnson as the successor of President Lincoln.

We have contended and we still contend

that the assumption of legislative powers by the President of the United States forms a sufficient basis for impeachment. President Johnson possessed no more authority to reconstruct the South according to a plan of his own invention, to dictate terms of restoration to the seceded States, to appoint Governors, or, briefly, in any other way to usurp the functions of Congress in the work of reviving the Union, than he has now to admit Colorado and Nebraska without the consent of Congress. General Dix, in his speech at the opening of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, acknowledged that in calling on the Conederated States to accept certain conditions for their readmission as members of the Union the President had acted "not in pursuance of any constitutional powers." If the President nself had acknowledged this when Congress reassembled, and if he had gracefully yielded to its opposition to his illegal if well intended attempts at reconstruction, he would have exhibited more tact and less obstinacy. He rould have spared himself and the country the disagreeable and dangerous complications which ensued and are still impending. He night have selzed an early opportunity to escape from the consequences of his mistaken action. Even now it is not too late for him to recognize his error and to find a happy issue out of his difficulties. Why should he blindly dash his head against the threatening wall of impeachment? Why not open his eyes to the actual situation and master it by heroic statesmanship? A few rapid and vigorous flank movements might then surprise, disconcert and annihilate all such pitiful opponents as Ashley and his confederates will appear to be if they persist in the underhanded intrigues attributed to them. If, on the other hand, the President obstinately persists in opposing the national will as represented in Congress, and if he usurps legislative powers, he must, as the constitution provides, be impeached, and, on conviction, removed. And if Ashley, with the help of Baker or Conover, mismanages the preliminaries of impeachment, let him be set aside for some one who knows how to act in a more discreet and dignified manner

The Proposed Suspension Bridge Acre East River.

We perceive that Senator Murphy's bill for bridging the East river has been passed the Senate and will probably pass the House. In a statement made before the Senate committee on Wednesday Mr. Murphy gave explanations which go far towards remov ng our objections to the measure. He said that the period originally fixed by the bill for and made applicable to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, which require that such proects shall be commenced within one year from the date of the company's charter or the same shall be forfeited. As the bill first stood it gave the company the option of beginning at any time within a period of five years. This, with the fact that most of the incorporators are heavy stockholders in the Union Ferry Company, led us to suspect that the scheme was ntroduced to protect their interests. The indignation provoked by the mismanagement of the ferries during the late severe frost would, it was evident, lead to some proposition eriously affecting them. From the extraor dinary terms of Senator Murphy's bill giving a latitude for the commencement and comple-tion of the bridge which would just carry the company to the end of their present leases, it d to us that nothing could be better calculated to save them from loss and perpetu ate the monopoly of the traffic in their be

Mr. Murphy in his explanations before the committee protests against the justice of these conclusions, and says that he is not interested n the Union Ferry Company in any manner whatever, and never consulted any of its mempers in regard to this bridge. We are, of course, bound to accept his word, but at the same time it will be admitted that the coincidences to which we refer were sufficiently remarkable to justify all that we said. Whether the modifications that have been effected in the bill are due to the motives assigned by its author or are concessions to public sentiment we care but little. It is sufficient for us that a very objectionable measure has been converted into a good one and that the interests of the communities at both sides of the river will be largely promoted by it.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD JOB. - Senator Lent has presented to the Senate a petition for an underground railroad, signed, it is said, by fifteen hundred property owners and residents on Broadway. Remonstrances against the job could be placed before the Legislature, if necessary, signed by fifteen thousand property owners, and residents who do not de find faelr property tumbling down about their caps. What the property owners and residents, not on Broadway alone, but all over the city,

really wish, is a system of railroads running through the blocks and over the houses, all through the city, and the removal of the present surface tracks. If Senator Lent desires to study the wishes of the people he will favor such a scheme as this and wash his hands of all underground and three tier impracticable

Councily, Kennedy and the Grand Jury. The legal controversy between Police Justice Connolly and Police Superintendent Kennedy appears to have reached a fine point. Connolly had Kennedy arraigned before Justice Dowling on a charge of libel, the alleged offence being contained in the order issued by the Superin-tendent of Police with "malice aforethought," as Judge Connolly substantially affirms in his affidavit. Judge Dowling has held Mr. Kennedy in his own recognizance to answer the charge, and has referred the case to the Grand Jury So far the fruit appears to approach ripening.

Probably the best thing for the Grand Jury to
do, after the verbal duel in the Tombs Court on Wednesday, would be to indict both parties as disturbers of the public peace, and make the indictment a basis for an application to the Legislature for their removal from office. If this does not bring them to their good behaviour we know of nothing that will. Judging from the language used by both officials in Judge Dowling's court and the general facts of the quarrel, the conduct of both is a discredit to the administration of the Excise law, a fact which they have endeavored very zealously to prove on each other.

RAYMOND STILL OUT IN THE COLD .- The position of Mr. Raymond on Mr. Eliot's bill in the House is rather a curious one. While Banks and Bingham and other republican members voted for it after a little filibustering, Mr. Raymond voted against it, again remaining out in the cold. Perhaps, however, he finds more caloric in the office-hunting warpath with Thurlow Weed than within the ranks of his party.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Rebellion Against Lopez in Parageny.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the tutel ligence that a rebellion had broken out in Paraguay, which seriously threatened the power and life of resi-

## MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Maximilian Leaving the Country-French Imperial Volunteers Disfranchised—A Levy on Vera Crus Merchants. . Havana, Feb. 8, via Balvinous, Feb. 14, 1867. The British steamer Scient, from Yera Cruz, 3a inst.

arrived here yesterday.

Maximilian was to leave the city of Mexico immediately, and is now on his way to the point whence he

large floots of transports.

Porfirio Diax is to occupy the city of Mexico after its evacuation by the French, under Bassine. He is adversariation by the Presch, under Bassine.

racoustion by the French, under parameter.

A circular insues by Marshal Bazaine announces that
all Frenchmen whe join the Mexican army become dis-

ed and cannot claim protection from the Free

Marques is in want of money. He demands sixty thousand dollars from the Mexican merchants of Vera Crux. The Prefect suggests that the American, English and other foreign merchants be included in his forced levy as well as the Mexicans. It is likely that both Miramon and Marques will have to leave the country for their own personal nafety ere long.

News by Way of San Francisco-General Alvarez's Forces in the Vicinity of the City of Mexico-Tehunatepec in Possession of Porsirie Diaz, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1867. Mexican news has been received by the Golden City from Acapulco up to February 2. General Alvarea's forces were in the immediate vicinity

of the city of Mexico.

The imperial General Pauling Gomes Lomida had been continued his operations in the direction of Pu-had exchanged his French prisoners for liberal Austrian prisoners remained in his hands. A capulco was still occupied by imperis appected that the French squadron would a

# FRESHETS AT THE WEST.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Bridges Swept Away-Vessels Torn from Their Meerings, dec. Cuicaso, Feb. 14, 1867.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1867.

Reports of serious destruction by the great rain storms and freshet begin to come in. The bridge of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad over the Kankakee river at Wilmington, fifty-six miles south of Chicago, was swept away about one o'clock last night by the flood in that stream. The learnesses d in that stream. The immense ice gorge above nington is rapidly melting, and the water therefrom suced suches freshet in the river as has not been wit-ted for several years. The piers remain standing, nearly the whole of the superstructure was great

at nearly the whose or use some part of the sway by floating ice.

At Aurora, III., the island, or the lower part of the first floor of the shops and business houses, and competing families to leave their dwellings.

At Galena, III., the Illinois Railroad bridge has been described and several steamers and barges swept from

their moorings.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the cellars are filled.

At Dyersville, Iowa, the long bridge and At Dyersville, Iowa, the long bridge and mill dam are wept away, and the loss is heavy. At Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Iowa Falls, Iowa, the ivers are on the rampage, and much destruction in

Bridges Swept Away in Kansas. Kansas Citt, No., Peb. 14, 1867. The railroad bridge across the Republican river at Fort Riley was carried away by the high water this orning, taking with it ten men who were ende to make it secure. Part of the bridge was secured as Wumigo. No lives were lost.

nent danger. The Blue flood is a general one. The railroad bridge across the Kanasa as State Line and the wagon bridge at Wyandotte are seriously damaged, and fears are oniertained that both will be carried away.

The Missouri at this point has risen three feet since morning and is still rising.

Toraxa, Kanasa, Peb. 14, 1867.

The Kiowa river is higher than it has been since 1884, and is still rising. The railroad bridge as Wyandotte has been success away carrying with it aways presents and the still rising.

two Cars on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Thrown into a Creek-One Man Killed and Fourteen Persons Injured, &c. and Fourteen Persons Injured, &c. br. Lous, Feb. 14, 1867. strous accident befel the eastern bound train on

soph Railroad last night, about rty miles east of St. Joseph. While crossing the grand stone bridge a wheel under the baggage car broke

grand stone bridge a wheel under the baggage car broke and the ties on the bridge were traked off, and two cars were thrown inte the croset.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—Killed.—C. F. Wentworth, Ghicago.

Wounded.—John Davenyort, Plattsburg. Mo., slightly; J. R. Allen, Fulton, Mo., slightly; A. V. Broky, Montana, slightly; S. K. /failling, severely; Ed Hawley, brakeman, swerely; Duck Maser, badly; C. F. Wyman,—Kidder, slightly; Dean Merritt, brakeman, slightly; W. J. Hilton, severely cut in the face; A. N. Mack, St. Louis, slightly; Mr. F. Baldwin, Indiana, collar bone broken; J. W. Mozas, Michigan, slightly; Mrs. Potter, Andrew Co., slightly, Indiana, slightly; Wrn. Potter, Andrew Co., slightly, Upon the receipt of the news at St. Joseph a train, bearing a number of physicians, was immediately despatched to the accenc of the disaster.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM AT FORT LARAMIE

FORT LANAMIE, Feb. 13, 1867.